species to see if this is an isolated instance due to the very mild temperatures this winter or the start of changing emergence times due to the increase in temperature supposedly caused by global warming.– PAUL TALBOT, 133 Park Road, Elland, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX5 9HZ.
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Clouded-bordered Brindle *Apamea crenata* (Hufn.) (Lep.: Noctuidae). Some unusual dates in East Lancashire

Whilst working through the records of fellow moth recorders in Lancashire for the 2000 Annual Moth Report, I came across records of *Apamea crenata* from Worsthorne, near Burnley, Lancashire (approximately 200 metres amsl), well outside their usual flight period. The recorder involved, Graham Gavaghan, is relatively new to moth trapping and my first reaction was to check with him that the identification and dates were correct. Graham kindly forwarded two of the specimens for verification and also provided a complete list of dates for his captures of this species throughout the year. His first record was on June 6 2000 when five came to m.v. light, followed by good numbers virtually every night, with the exception of a holiday break in early July, through to 15 July. Three singletons were recorded on 22, 23 and 24 July and a further moth on 1 August. Then, on 15 August, a single *A. crenata* was trapped followed by further individuals on 18, 22, 23, 30 August and on 4 and 10 September.

I have checked through available recent records (1995-2000) from seven sites in Lancashire, including a further inland moorland edge site, where nightly or very regular trapping efforts occur and the above figures fit in nicely with the range of dates up to the end of July. The earliest known date for the species from the records examined was 6 May 1995 (Flixton, Greater Manchester: Kevin McCabe) with an average date for the first record being 20 May. The latest date, prior to Graham's was 29 July 1997 (again from the Flixton site) and an average last date of 11 July. The seven moths in mid-August to early September are, therefore, exceptional for this area and I can find no evidence in either Heath & Emmet (1983. *The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, **10**), or Skinner (1998. *Moths of the British Isles*), to suggest late emergence or second broods. As some of the specimens from this late emergence were retained, and included at least one ab. *combusta* Haworth, it was not a case of a single moth being continually re-trapped. Considering the number of individuals potentially involved it was strange that no-one else in the county experienced this phenomenon. I would be interested to hear of any similar occurrences elsewhere.– S. M. PALMER, 137 Lightfoot Lane, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire PR4 0AH. (E-mail: Palmer01@genie.co.uk)